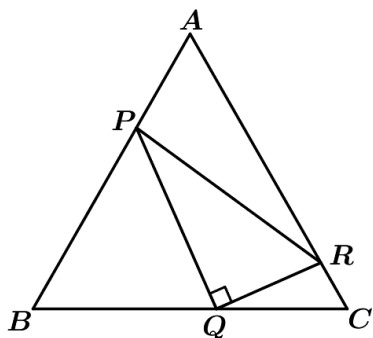


□□□□□

$PQ=2\sqrt{3}, QR=2, \angle PQR=\frac{\pi}{2}$



- $$A \sqsupset \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad B \sqsupset 6 \qquad C \sqsupset \frac{4\sqrt{21}}{3} \qquad D \sqsupset \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

□□□□C

1111

$$\angle RQC = \theta \quad QC, QB = \theta \quad AB = BC = QB + QC$$

1111

$$\angle RQC = \theta \quad \angle QRC = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta \quad \angle PQB = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \quad \angle BPQ = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} + \theta$$

$$\triangle QRC \frac{QC}{\sin \angle QRC} = \frac{QR}{\sin C} \frac{QC}{\sin(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta)} = \frac{2}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$QC = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta\right) \quad BQ = 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right)$$

$$AB = BC = QC + BQ = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \theta\right) + 4 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \left(\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos \theta - \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \sin \theta \right) + 4 \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \theta + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \theta \right)$$



□□□B.

$$f(a) = f(b) = f(c) \in (0, 1) \quad 0 < 2 - c < 1 \quad 1 < c < 2 \quad 3 < 3^c < 9$$

$$f(a) = f(b) \quad |3^a - 1| = |3^b - 1| \quad 1 - 3^a = 3^b - 1 \quad 3^a + 3^b = 2$$

$$3^{a+c} + 3^{b+c} = 3^c(3^a + 3^b) = 2 \times 3^c \in (6, 18)$$

B

6 2021· 1770--1250 “ ” 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21

····· .

$$a_n \quad a_1 = 1 \quad a_2 = 1 \quad a_{n+2} = a_{n+1} + a_n \quad a_3 + a_5 + a_7 + a_9 + a_{11} + a_{13} = a_k - a_2 \quad a_k$$

A 15

B 14

C 608

D 377

D

$$a_{15} \quad a_1 \quad a_{15} \quad 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, 233, 377, 610$$

$$a_3 + a_5 + a_7 + a_9 + a_{11} + a_{13} = 2 + 5 + 13 + 34 + 89 + 233 = 376 = 377 - 1 \quad a_k = 377 \quad a_{14} = 377$$

D

$$7 \quad 2021 \cdot \quad g(x) \quad h(x) \quad R \quad g(x) + h(x) = e^x + \sin x \quad x$$

$$f(x) = 3^{|x-2020|} - \lambda g(x-2020) - 2\lambda^2$$

$$A \quad -1 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B \quad 1 \quad -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$C \quad -1 \quad 2$$

$$D \quad -2 \quad 1$$

A

$$g(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad 3^{|x-2020|} \quad g(x-2020) \quad x=2020 \quad f(x)$$



0000

[illegible]

11

$$\boxed{}\boxed{}3^{\frac{3}{5}} = 27^{\frac{1}{5}} < 32^{\frac{1}{5}} = 2\boxed{}\boxed{}\boxed{}\log_3 2 > \frac{3}{5}\boxed{}$$

$$5^{\overline{3}} = 125^{\overline{1}} < 243^{\overline{1}} = 3^{\overline{5}} \log_5 3 > \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\log_5 3 = \frac{1}{3} \log_5 27 > \frac{1}{3} \log_5 25 = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \log_3 9 > \frac{1}{3} \log_3 8 = \log_3 2,$$

$$\boxed{\boxed{c < a < b}}$$

□□□D□

9/2021. $f(x) = -x^2 - 2x$ $g(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{4x}, & x > 0 \\ x + 1, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$ $g(f(x)) - a = 0$ 4

□□ a □□□□□□□□ □

$$A \sqcap (-\infty, 1) \qquad B \sqcap \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \qquad C \sqcap \left(1, \frac{5}{4}\right) \qquad D \sqcap \left[1, \frac{5}{4}\right]$$

11

$$\square \quad f(x) = t \quad t \in (-\infty, 1] \quad \square \square \square \quad g(f(x)) - a = 0 \quad \square \quad 4 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad g(t) - a = 0 \quad \square \quad (-\infty, 1] \quad \square \square \quad 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (-\infty, 1] \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$y = g(x) \quad y = a \quad 2$$

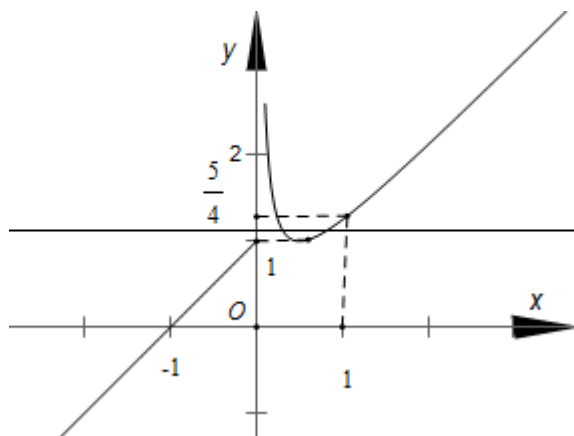
11

$$f(x) = t \quad t \in (-\infty, 1]$$

$$\boxed{} \boxed{} g(f(x)) - a = 0 \quad \boxed{} \boxed{4} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} g(t) - a = 0 \quad (-\infty, 1] \quad \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{2} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{} \boxed{}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, 1] \quad y = g(x) \quad y = a \quad 2$$

$y = g(x)$ $y = a$



$1 \leq a < \frac{5}{4}$ $y = g(x)$ $y = a$ 2

$g(f(x)) - a = 0$ 4 a $1 \leq a < \frac{5}{4}$

D

10 2021 $f(x)$ R $f(x-1)$ $f(x+1)$ $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$f(x) = \frac{3^{x+1} - 1}{3^x + 1}$

A $f(2018)$

B $f(2019)$

C $f(2020)$

D $f(2021)$

D

$f(-2-x) + f(x) = 0$ $f(2-x) = f(x)$ $f(x+8) = f(x)$ 8

$f(2018)$ $f(2019)$ $f(2020)$ $f(2021)$

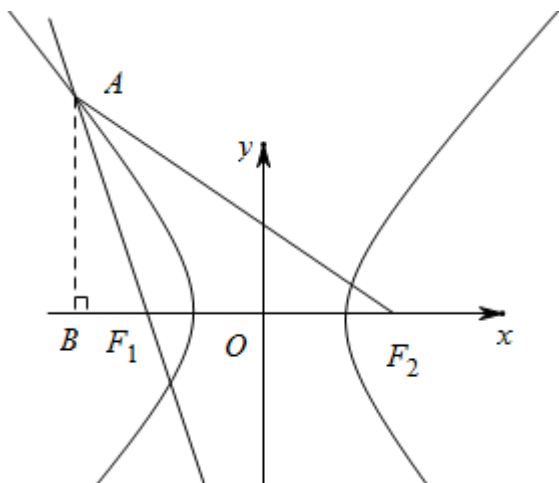
$f(x-1)$ $f(x-1)$ $(0,0)$

$f(x)$ $(-1,0)$ $f(-2-x) + f(x) = 0$



$$x = \frac{1}{4}c \left(A - \frac{5}{4}C - \frac{3\sqrt{7}}{4}c \right) \quad 25b^4 - 54a^2b^2 - 63a^4 = 0 \quad (25b^2 + 21a^2)(b^2 - 3a^2) = 0$$

$$b^2 - 3a^2 = 0 \quad b = \pm\sqrt{3}a \quad y = \pm\sqrt{3}x$$



选项D

$$12 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot \pi \cdot \sin 0.1 \quad a = \sin 0.1 \quad b = \frac{0.3}{\pi} \quad c = \frac{0.9}{\pi}$$

$$A \quad c < b < a$$

$$B \quad a < b < c$$

$$C \quad a < c < b$$

$$D \quad c < a < b$$

选项A

选项

选项C $b < a$

选项

$$c = \frac{0.9}{\pi} = \frac{0.3}{\pi} \times \frac{3}{\pi} < \frac{0.3}{\pi} = b$$

$$\therefore c < b$$

$$b = \frac{0.3}{\pi} = \frac{0.1 \times 3}{\pi} = \frac{0.1 \times 3}{\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x \quad g(x) = \frac{3}{\pi}x$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{3}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$



$AB=2\sqrt{3}$

$\frac{AB}{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}} = 4$
 $AB=2\sqrt{3}$

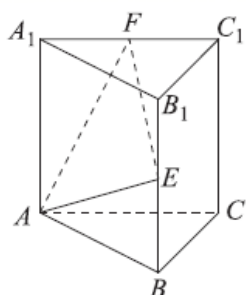
$PO \perp$ ABC $P-ABC$

$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times (2\sqrt{3})^2 \times 2 = 2\sqrt{3}$

B

19 2021 $ABC-A_1B_1C_1$ $AC=BC=CC_1=6$ $AC \perp BC$ E F BB_1

A_1C_1 A E F α



$ABC-A_1B_1C_1$ 106π

$BC_1 \parallel \alpha$

α B_1C_1 M $EM=\sqrt{13}$

α $ABC-A_1B_1C_1$ $13:5$

CD



已知三棱柱 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 的侧棱长为 2，底面 ABC 是边长为 2 的正三角形，且侧棱 AA_1 与底面 ABC 所成的角为 60° ，求三棱柱的表面积。

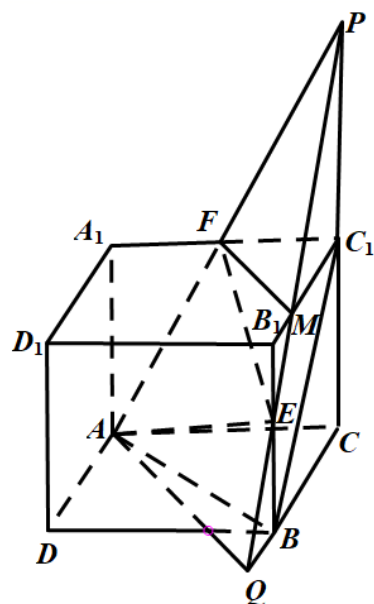
在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

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在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。



已知三棱柱 $ABCD-A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 的侧棱长为 2，底面 ABC 是边长为 2 的正三角形，且侧棱 AA_1 与底面 ABC 所成的角为 60° ，求三棱柱的表面积。

在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。

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在棱 BC_1 上取点 M ，使得 $FM \perp BC_1$ ，求平面 AFM 与平面 ABC_1 所成的二面角 α 的余弦值。



$$V_{P-AQ} = V_{P-FM} = V_{A-QE} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 \times 12 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 \times 6 - \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 6 \times 3 = 78$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 78 = 30 \quad \frac{78}{30} = \frac{13}{5} \quad D$$

CD.

ABCD- A₁B₁C₁D₁

$$2021 \cdot y = g(x) \quad a \quad b \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad g\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) < \frac{g(x_1) + g(x_2)}{2}$$

$$g'(x) \quad a \quad b \quad g'(x) > 0$$

“”

$$A \quad f(x) = \log_2 x (x > 0)$$

$$B \quad f(x) = 2e^x + x$$

$$C \quad f(x) = -x^2 + 2x (x < 0)$$

$$D \quad f(x) = \sin x - x^2 (0 < x < \pi)$$

BC

$$f'(x) > 0$$

$$A \quad f(x) = \log_2 x (x > 0) \quad f'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x \ln 2}\right)' = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} < 0 \quad x > 0$$

A

$$B \quad f(x) = 2e^x + x \quad f'(x) = (-2e^x + 1)' = 2e^x > 0$$

B

$$C \quad f(x) = -x^2 + 2x (x < 0) \quad f'(x) = (-3x^2 + 2)' = -6x > 0 \quad x < 0$$

C



□□□BC.

1

$$D_{BC} = \frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}$$

□□□□BD

10

$b=3$ **D**

1111

$$\square\square\square \angle A = \frac{\pi}{3}, c = 2 \square$$

$$a=4 \quad a^2=b^2+c^2-2bc\cos A \quad 16=b^2+4-2\times b\times 2\times \frac{1}{2} \quad b^2-2b-12=0 \quad b=1+\sqrt{13}$$

□□□□□ A □□□

$$\sin B \tan B = 3\sqrt{3} \cos B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 B}} = \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14} \sin B = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 B} = \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{14} \cos B$$

$$\sin C = \sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{7}}{14} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{14} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{7} \quad \square$$

$$\frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} \quad b = \frac{c \sin B}{\sin C} = \frac{2 \times \frac{3\sqrt{21}}{14}}{\frac{\sqrt{21}}{7}} = 3$$

$$C \sin A = \sqrt{7} \sin B \quad 3a = \sqrt{7}b \quad b = \frac{3\sqrt{7}a}{7}$$



$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A \quad a^2 = \left(\frac{3\sqrt{7}a}{7}\right)^2 + 2^2 - \frac{3\sqrt{7}a}{7} \times 2 \quad a^2 - 3\sqrt{7}a + 14 = 0 \quad a = 2\sqrt{7} \quad a = \sqrt{7}$$

$$b = 14 \quad b = 7 \quad C$$

$$D \quad BC \quad \frac{\sqrt{19}}{2} \quad 2AD = AB + AC \quad 4AD^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 + 2AB \cdot AC$$

$$4 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{19}}{2}\right)^2 = 2^2 + b^2 + 2 \times 2 \times b \times \frac{1}{2} \quad b^2 + 2b - 15 = 0 \quad b = 3 \quad D$$

BD.

$$2021 \cdot y = kx + b \quad F(x) \quad G(x) \quad X$$

$$F(x) \geq kx + b \geq G(x) \quad y = kx + b \quad F(x) \quad G(x) \quad f(x) = x^2 (x \in \mathbb{R}) \quad g(x) = \frac{1}{x} (x < 0)$$

$$h(x) = 2e \ln x$$

$$A \quad F(x) = f(x) - g(x) \quad \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)$$

$$B \quad f(x) \quad g(x) \quad b - 5$$

$$C \quad f(x) \quad g(x) \quad k \quad [-4, 0]$$

$$D \quad f(x) \quad h(x) \quad y = 2\sqrt{e}x - e$$

ACD

A BC D

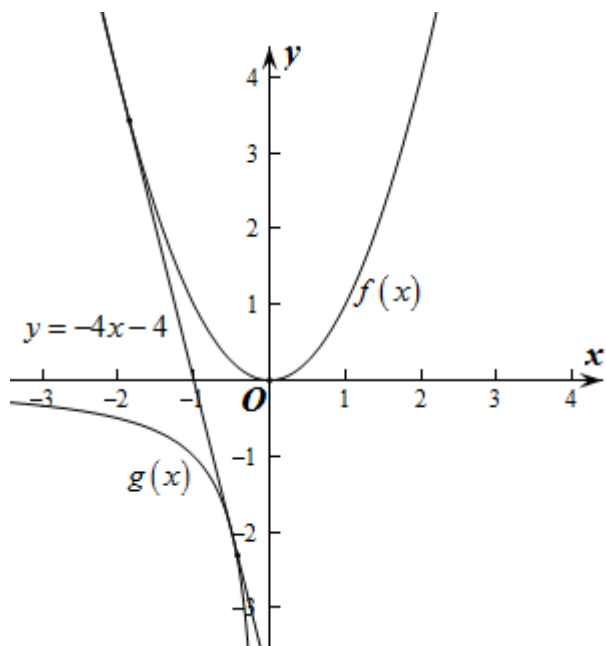
$$A \quad F(x) = x^2 - \frac{1}{x} (x < 0) \quad F(x) = 2x + \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{2x^3 + 1}{x^2} = \frac{\left(2^{\frac{1}{3}}x + 1\right)\left(2^{\frac{2}{3}}x^2 - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}x + 1\right)}{x^2}$$

$$y = 2^{\frac{2}{3}}x^2 - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}x + 1 \quad \Delta = (2^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 - 4 \cdot 2^{\frac{2}{3}} < 0$$

$$\square \square 2^{\frac{2}{3}}x^2 - 2^{\frac{1}{3}}x + 1 > 0 \square \square F(x) = 0 \square \square x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} \square$$

$$\square \square F(x) \square \square \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}, 0\right) \square \square F(x) > 0 \square \square F(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square A \square \square \square$$

$$BC \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square g(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$



$$\square \square \square \square y = 0 \square \square \square \square \square \square k \leq 0 \square$$

$$\square \square A(a, a^2), B\left(t, \frac{1}{t}\right) \square \square a < 0 \square \square t < 0 \square \square \square \square f(x) \square \square g(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square AB \square \square f(x) \square \square g(x) \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$f(x) = 2x, g(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \square$$

$$\square \square A \square \square \square \square \square \square y - a^2 = 2a(x - a) \square \square y = 2ax - a^2 \square$$

$$\square \square -\frac{1}{x^2} = 2a \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}} \square \square t = -\sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}} \square \square \frac{1}{t} = -\sqrt{-2a} \square$$

$$\square \square k_{AB} = 2a \square \square a + \sqrt{-\frac{1}{2a}} = 2a \square \square \square \square a = -2 \square$$

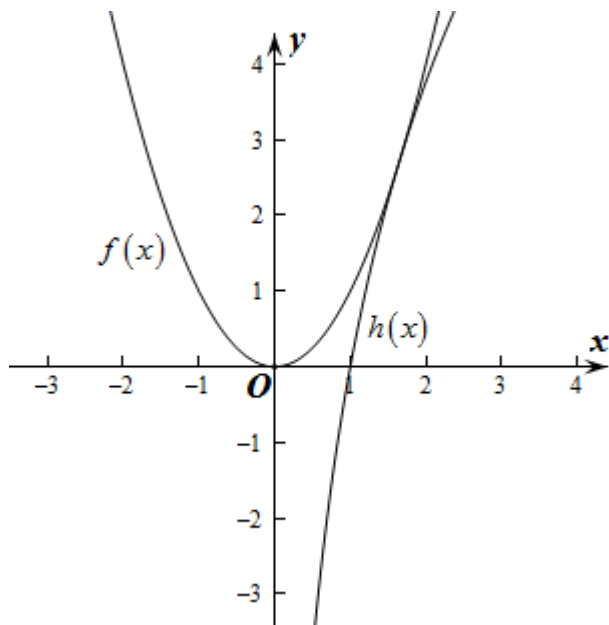


直线 AB 的方程为 $y = -4x - 4$ ☐

函数 k 的取值范围是 $[-4, 0]$ ☐

点 B 和点 C ☐

函数 D 的表达式为 $H(x) = f(x) - h(x) = x^2 - 2\ln x$ ☐



$$H(x) = 2x - \frac{2e}{x} = \frac{2(x^2 - e)}{x} = \frac{2(x + \sqrt{e})(x - \sqrt{e})}{x}$$
 ☐

当 $H(x)$ 在 $(0, \sqrt{e})$ 上 $H(x) < 0$ 当 $H(x)$ 在 $(\sqrt{e}, +\infty)$ 上 $H(x) > 0$ $H(x)$ ☐

当 $H(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上 $H(\sqrt{e}) = e - 2\ln\sqrt{e} = 0$ ☐

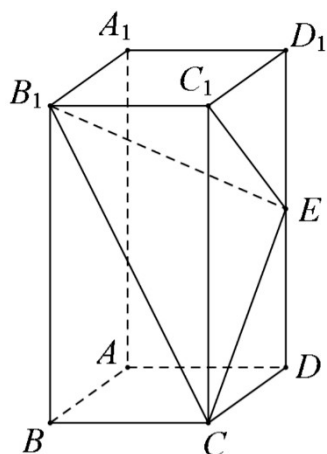
当 $H(x)$ 在 (\sqrt{e}, e) 上 $H(x)$ ☐

函数 $y = 2ax - \frac{a^2}{x} \Rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{e}x - \frac{e}{x}$ ☐

点 ACD ☐

2021年12月23日 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中 DD_1 ☐





A quadrilateral $BCFE$ is inscribed in the circle. $\frac{8}{3}$

B \square $BE \perp AB$

$$C_{\square\square\square\square} B_1 - C_1 C E \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square \sqrt{5}$$

[illegible]

□□□□ACD

1111

□□□□□□ A □□□□□□□□□□□□ B □□□□□□□□□□ C □□ AD_1 □□□ F □□□ FE, AD_1 □□□□ B_1 E_1 C □□□□□□□□□□□□

B_{CEF}

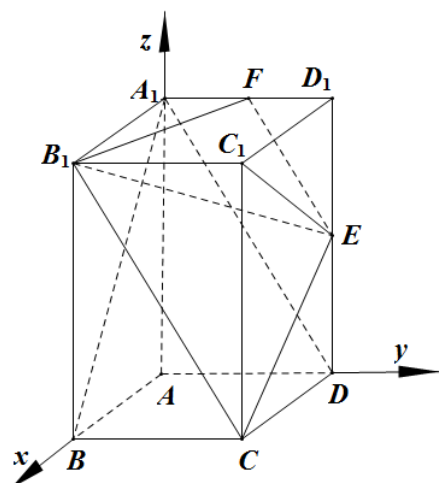
1111

$$\square\square A\square V_{G_1-B_1CF}=V_{E-B_1CG_1}=\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times2\times4\times2=\frac{8}{3}\square\square A\square\square$$

□□ B □□□□ A □□□□ AB, AD, AA_1 □□□□□□□□□□

$A(0,0,0), B(2,0,0), C(2,2,0), D(0,2,0)$

$$A(0,0,4), B(2,0,4), C(2,2,4), D(0,2,4), E(0,2,2)$$

$$\vec{B_1E} = (-2, 2, -2), \vec{AB} = (2, 0, -4)$$

$$\vec{B_1E} \cdot \vec{AB} = -4 + 0 + 8 = 4 \neq 0$$

$$\vec{B_1E} \perp \vec{AB}$$

$$\vec{B_1E} = (-2, 2, -2), \vec{CE} = (-2, 0, 2), \vec{C_1E} = (-2, 0, 0)$$

$$\vec{B_1E} \cdot \vec{CE} = 4 + 2 - 4 = 0, \vec{CE} \cdot \vec{C_1E} = 4 + 0 - 4 = 0$$

$$\vec{B_1E} \perp \vec{CE}, \vec{C_1E} \perp \vec{CE}$$

$$\vec{BC} \perp \vec{B_1C_1}, \vec{B_1C_1} \perp \vec{CE}$$

$$|\vec{BC}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

$$\vec{AD} \parallel \vec{BC}, \vec{AD} \parallel \vec{FE}$$

$$\vec{AD} \parallel \vec{BC}, \vec{AD} \parallel \vec{FE}$$

$$\vec{BC} \parallel \vec{FE}$$

$$\vec{BC} \parallel \vec{FE}, \vec{BC} \perp \vec{CE}, \vec{FE} \perp \vec{CE}$$



$$BC=2\sqrt{5}, EF=\sqrt{5}, CE=2\sqrt{2}, BE=2\sqrt{3}$$

$$BCEF \cdot h = BC \cdot h = BE \cdot CE$$

$$h = \frac{BE \cdot CE}{BC} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{5}$$

$$S_{BCEF} = \frac{1}{2}(BC + EF)h = \frac{1}{2}(2\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{5}) \times \frac{2\sqrt{30}}{5} = 3\sqrt{6}$$

ACD

24. 2021. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上满足 $\frac{1}{2}f(x) < f'(x)$

$$A. f(1) = e, f(2) > e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad B. f(2) < (3)$$

$$C. 3f(2) > 2 \quad D. 7f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) < 6 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)e^{\frac{1}{8}}$$

ABD

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^{\frac{1}{2}x}} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增.}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{f(x)}{e^{\frac{1}{2}x}} \quad g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上 } g'(x) = \frac{f'(x) - \frac{1}{2}f(x)}{e^{\frac{1}{2}x}} > 0$$

$$g(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上单调递增}$$

$$A. g(2) > g(1) = \frac{f(1)}{e^{\frac{1}{2}}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \frac{f(2)}{e} > e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad f(2) > e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad A$$

$$B. g(3) > g(2) \quad \frac{f(3)}{e^{\frac{3}{2}}} > \frac{f(2)}{e} \quad f(3) > e^{\frac{1}{2}} f(2) > f(2) \quad B$$



$2 \nmid 4) > 3 \quad (2)$ □C□□

$$\text{D } h(x) = e^x - x - 1 \quad x > 0 \quad h(x) = e^x - 1 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (0, +\infty) = 0 \\ & \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (x > 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\square\square g\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) > g\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \square\square \frac{f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)}{e^{\bar{\delta}}} > \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{e^{\bar{\delta}}} \square$$

$$e^x > x+1 \quad e^{\frac{1}{6}} > \frac{1}{6}+1 = \frac{7}{6} > \frac{\left\lceil \frac{1}{3} \right\rceil}{\frac{7}{6}} > \frac{\left\lceil \frac{1}{3} \right\rceil}{e^{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{7}{6}} > \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{e^{\frac{1}{3}}} \quad \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) < 6 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) e^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

□□□ABD.

[illegible]

$f(x)$ x_0 $f(x_0) = x_1$ “ ” “ ”

A $f(x) = 2^x + x$

$$B[x] \mathcal{G}(X) = X^2 - X - 3$$

$$\mathbb{C}[X] \quad f(X) = X^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1$$

$$D \sqcap f(X) = \lfloor \log_2 X \rfloor - 1$$

□□□□BCD

1111

□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f|_{X_0}$ □□ X_0 □□□□□□□□

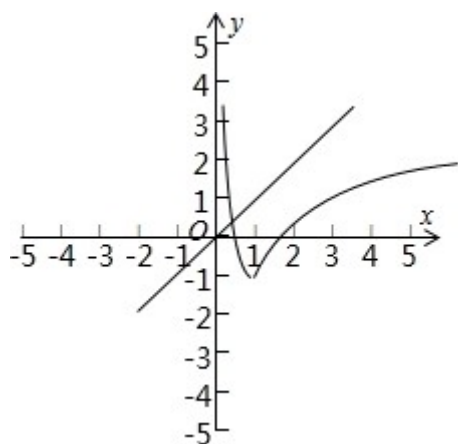
1111

$$2^{x_0} + x_0 = x_0$$

☐ B $x_0^2 - x_0 - 3 = x_0$ ☐ $x_0 = 3$ ☐ $x_0 = -1$ ☐ B ☐

☐ C $x_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1 = x_0$ ☐ $x_0 = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} > 0$ ☐ C ☐

☐ D $|\log_2 x_0| - 1 = x_0$ ☐ $f(x)$ ☐ $y = x$ ☐ D ☐



☐ BCD.

26. 2021. $\forall x \in R, [x]$ 表示不超过 x 的最大整数, $y = [x]$ “取整”函数. 下列命题中

正确的是 ()

A $\exists x \in R, x \cdot [x] + 1$

B $\exists x, y \in R, [x] + [y] > [x + y]$

C $y = x - [x] (x \in R)$ 的值域为 $[0, 1]$

D $\exists t \in R, [t^2] = 1, [t^4] = 2, [t^6] = 3, \dots, [t^n] = n - 2$ 对任意正整数 n 都成立

☐ CD

☐

$x - 1 < [x] \leq x < [x] + 1$ ☐

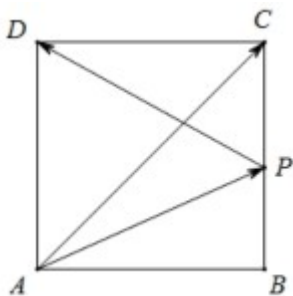


$$\therefore CP = \lambda BC, CP \parallel BC$$

$$\square \quad CP \sqcup BC \sqcup \square \sqcup \square \sqcup C \sqcup$$

$\therefore C, B, F$ P BC BC $\square\square\square\square\square\square$ $\square\square\square$ $\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$ $\square\square\square$ **A** $\square\square\square\square$

□□ B □□□□ P □□ $AP = \frac{1}{2}(AB + AC)$, □ P □□ BC □□□□□□



$$PC \cdot PD = |PC| \cdot |PD| \cos \angle DPC = |PC|^2 = 1$$

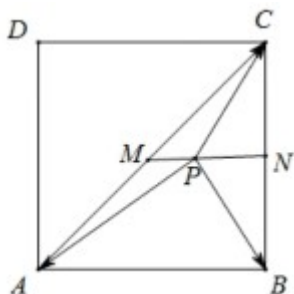
□□ C □□□□□□ AC □□□□ M □ BC □□□□ N □□□ MN □

$$PB+3PC+2PA=0,$$

$$PB+PC=-2(PC+PA),$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(PB + PC) = -(PC + PA),$$

$$\therefore PN = -2PM$$

$$\therefore P \text{ and } MN \text{ are } \perp$$


D **A** **AB, AD** **x** **y**

$$\square A(0,0), B(2,0), D(0,2),$$

$$P(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) (0, \theta, \frac{\pi}{2}) \square$$

$$PB = (2 - \cos\theta, -\sin\theta), PD = (-\cos\theta, 2 - \sin\theta),$$

$$\therefore PB \cdot PD = (2 - \cos\theta) \cdot (-\cos\theta) + (-\sin\theta) \cdot (2 - \sin\theta)$$

$$= \cos^2\theta - 2\cos\theta + \sin^2\theta - 2\sin\theta$$

$$= 1 - 2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)$$

$$= 1 - 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos\theta + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin\theta \right)$$

$$= 1 - 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\because 0, \theta, \frac{\pi}{2}$$

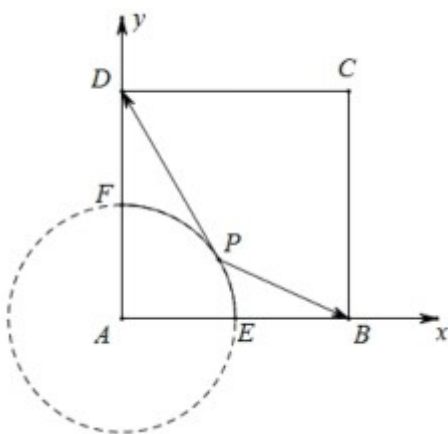
$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{3\pi}{4},$$

$\square \square$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leq \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1,$$

$$\therefore 1 - 2\sqrt{2}, 1 - 2\sqrt{2} \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \geq -1$$

$$\square PB \cdot PD \square \square \square \square \square \square [1 - 2\sqrt{2}, -1] \square \square D \square \square.$$



$$\therefore b=c=-1 \therefore bc=1 \quad \text{C}$$

$$c=2 \quad f(x)+f(-x)=4 \quad g(x)+g(-x)=4$$

$$\therefore y=f(x) \quad (0,2) \quad y=g(x) \quad (0,2)$$

$$\therefore (0,2)$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^m y_i = 4 \times \frac{m}{2} = 2m \quad \text{D}$$

ACD.

$$29 \text{ 年 } 2021 \cdot f(x) = \begin{cases} -2^{-x} + a, & x < 0, \\ 2^x - a, & x > 0. \end{cases} (a \in \mathbf{R})$$

$$A \quad f(x)$$

$$B \quad f(x) \quad a \leq 1$$

$$C \quad f(x) \quad \mathbf{R} \quad a \geq 1$$

$$D \quad a \leq 1 \quad f(x) + f(3x+4) > 0 \quad x \in (-1, +\infty)$$

AB

$$A \quad B \quad -2^0 + a \leq 2^0 - a \quad C$$

$$f(x) \quad \mathbf{R} \quad D \quad f(x) + f(3x+4) > 0 \quad f(x) > f(-3x-4)$$

$$A \quad x < 0 \quad -x > 0 \quad f(x) = -2^{-x} + a \quad f(-x) = 2^{-x} - a = -(-2^{-x} + a) = -f(x)$$

$$x > 0 \quad -x < 0 \quad f(x) = 2^x - a \quad f(-x) = -2^x + a = -(2^x - a) = -f(x) \quad A$$

$$B \quad f(x) \quad -2^0 + a \leq 2^0 - a \quad a \leq 1 \quad B$$



当 C 时 $x < 0$ $f(x) = -2^{-x} + a$ $(-\infty, 0)$ $(-\infty, a-1)$

当 $x > 0$ $f(x) = 2^x - a$ $(0, +\infty)$ $(1-a, +\infty)$ $f(x)$ \mathbf{R} $a-1 > 1-a$ $a > 1$ C

当

当 D 时 $a \leq 1$ $-2^0 + a \leq 2^0 - a$ $f(x)$ $f(x) + f(3x+4) > 0$ $f(x) > f(-3x-4)$

$\begin{cases} x \neq 0 \\ -3x-4 \neq 0 \\ x > -3x-4 \end{cases}$ $x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ D

当 AB

30 2021 年 1 月 1 日 $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ $(\omega > 0)$

A 当 $f(x) \in [0, 2\pi]$ 时 4 个 $f(x) \in [0, 2\pi]$ 时 2 个

B 当 $f(x) \in [0, 2\pi]$ 时 4 个 $f(x) \in \left(0, \frac{2\pi}{15}\right)$ 时

C 当 $f(x) \in [0, 2\pi]$ 时 4 个 $\omega \in \left[\frac{15}{8}, \frac{19}{8}\right)$

D 当 $f(x) \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]$ 时 ω 个 11

当 BD

当

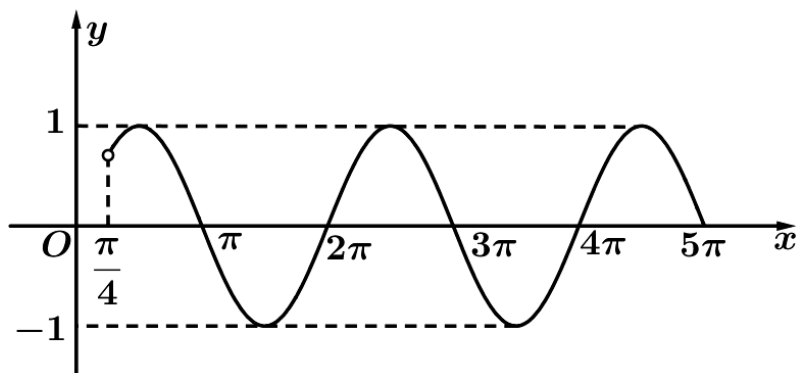
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当

当 $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq \omega x \leq 2\omega\pi$, $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} \leq 2\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$, $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, $f(x) \in [0, 2\pi]$ 4 个

$4\pi \leq 2\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < 5\pi$ $\frac{15}{8} \leq \omega < \frac{19}{8}$ C





函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的最大值为 2，则 A 的值为

$$0 < x < \frac{2}{15}\pi, \therefore 0 < \omega x < \frac{2}{15}\omega\pi, \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} < \omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{2}{15}\omega\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\frac{15}{8} \leq \omega < \frac{19}{8} \implies \omega = 2 \implies \frac{\pi}{4} < \omega x + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{31}{60}\pi \implies \text{B}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 的周期 } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{\pi}{4} \implies \omega = 4 \implies \omega = 1 + 4k \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\therefore \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{\omega} \geq \frac{5\pi}{36} \implies \frac{\pi}{\omega} \geq \frac{5\pi}{36} \implies \omega \leq 12 \implies \omega = 4k + 1 \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \implies \omega_{\max} = 9$$

$$\omega = 9 \implies f(x) = \sin\left(9x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \implies x \in \left(\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36}\right) \implies \frac{3\pi}{4} < 9x + \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$f(x) \text{ 在 } \left(\frac{\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{36}\right) \text{ 上的最大值为 } \omega \implies \omega = 9 \implies \text{D}$$

BD

BD

$$y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi) \implies y = A \sin(\omega x + \varphi) \implies \omega x + \varphi \implies \omega x + \varphi$$

$$y = \sin x \implies \omega = 1$$

$$31 \times 2021 \cdot \triangle OAB_1 \triangle A_1A_2B_2 \triangle A_2A_3B_3 \implies OA_1 = 2 \implies B_i \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

$$O \implies A_1 A_2 A_3 \implies P_1 P_2 P_3 \implies AB_1 A_2B_2 A_3B_3 \implies I_1 = OB_1 \cdot OP_3$$



$$\ln 2 \approx 0.693 \quad \ln 3 \approx 1.099$$

$$A \quad a_n + a_{n+1} \geq \ln 2$$

$$B \quad S_{2020} < 666$$

$$C \quad \ln \frac{3}{2} \leq a_n \leq \ln 2 \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$D \quad |a_{2n-1}| \leq |a_{2n}| \leq |a_{2n+1}|$$

ACD

解析

$$A \quad e^{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{e^{a_n}} + 1 \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) \quad b_n = e^{a_n} \quad a_n = \ln b_n \quad b_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{b_n} \quad b_n \in [1, 2] \quad b_{n+1}b_n = 1 + \frac{1}{b_n} \in [2, 3]$$

解析

$$B \quad a_n + a_{n+1} \geq \ln 2 \quad S_{2020} \geq 1010 \ln 2$$

$$C \quad 0 \leq a_n \leq \ln 2 \quad \ln 2 \leq a_n + a_{n+1} \leq \ln 3 \quad \ln 3 \leq a_n + \ln 2$$

$$D \quad b_{n+1} - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2b_n} \left(b_n - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right) \quad b_{n+1} - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad b_n - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad b_{n+2} - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad b_n - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$b_{2n-1} < \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad b_{2n} > \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \quad b_{n+2} - b_n = \frac{-\left(b_n - \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(b_n - \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)}{1+b_n} \quad b_{2n+2} - b_{2n} < 0 \quad b_{2n+1} - b_{2n-1} > 0$$

解析

$$A \quad e^{a_{n+1}+a_n} = e^{a_n} + 1 \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) \quad e^{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{e^{a_n}} + 1 \quad (n \in \mathbf{N}^*) \quad b_n = e^{a_n} \quad a_n = \ln b_n \quad b_{n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{b_n}$$

$$a_1 = 0 \quad b_1 = 1 \quad y = 1 + \frac{1}{x} \quad (0 < x < \infty) \quad b_n \in [1, 2] \quad b_{n+1}b_n = 1 + \frac{1}{b_n} \in [2, 3]$$

$$\ln 2 \leq a_n + a_{n+1} = \ln b_n + \ln b_{n+1} = \ln b_n b_{n+1} \leq \ln 3$$

$$B \quad a_n + a_{n+1} \geq \ln 2 \quad S_{2020} = (a_1 + a_2) + (a_3 + a_4) + \cdots + (a_{2019} + a_{2020}) \geq 1010 \ln 2 > 693 > 666$$

$$C \quad a_n = \ln b_n \quad 0 \leq a_n \leq \ln 2 \quad \ln 2 \leq a_n + a_{n+1} \leq \ln 3 \quad \ln 3 \leq a_n + \ln 2 \quad \ln \frac{3}{2} \leq a_n$$



$$a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \quad n \geq 2 \quad a_1 = S_1 \quad a_n = (-1)^n$$

□□□□

$$S_n = (n+1)^2 \quad a_1 = S_1 = 4 \quad a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = (n+1)^2 - n^2 = 2n+1 \quad n \geq 2$$

$$a_1 = 4 \quad a_n = 2n+1$$

$$S_n = 2^n - 1 \quad a_1 = S_1 = 1 \quad a_n = S_n - S_{n-1} = 2^n - 1 - (2^{n-1} - 1) = 2^{n-1}$$

$$a_1 = 1 \quad a_n = 2^{n-1}$$

$$S_{2n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{2} (a_1 + a_{2n-1}) = \frac{2n-1}{2} (2a_n) = (2n-1) a_n$$

$$a_n = (-1)^n \quad S_2 = -1+1=0 \quad S_3 = S_2 + a_3 = 0 \quad S_4 = S_3 + a_4 = 0$$

□□□BC□

$$34 \times 2021 \cdot \dots \quad l: (m-1)x + (2m-1)y - 4m+4 = 0 \quad C: (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$$

□

$$A \quad l \quad (4,0)$$

$$B \quad C \quad x \quad 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$C \quad 4$$

$$D \quad 4$$

□□□AD

□□□□

$$A \quad C \quad x \quad B \quad C \quad l \perp PC \quad D.$$

□□□□

$$(m-1)x + (2m-1)y - 4m+4 = 0 \quad m \quad x + 2y - 4 = 0 \quad x - y + 4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x+2y-4=0 \\ -x-y+4=0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x=4 \\ y=0 \end{cases} \quad m \quad l \quad (4,0) \quad A$$

$$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9 \quad y=0 \quad x=2 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \quad C \quad x \quad 4\sqrt{2} \quad B$$

$$l \quad C(2,1) \quad 6 \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 2 \quad C$$



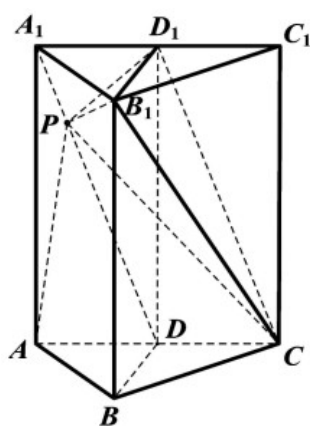
已知点 $P(4,0)$ ，直线 $l \perp PC$ ，求直线 l 的方程。

$$2\sqrt{9-PC^2} = 2\sqrt{9-5} = 4 \quad \text{D}$$

AD

35. 2021. 如图，在直三棱柱 $ABC-A_1B_1C_1$ 中， $AB \perp BC$ ， $AB=BC=1$ ， $AA_1=2$ ， D 为 AC 的中点。

（1）证明：平面 PAD 垂直于平面 ABC 。



（2）求二面角 $APB-B_1D_1$ 的余弦值。

（3）求点 P 到平面 BCD_1 的距离。

$$\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}$$

（4）求三棱锥 $ABC-A_1B_1C_1$ 的体积。

BC

AD

（1）证明：平面 $AD_1D \perp$ 平面 ACC_1A_1 。

（2）求二面角 AD_1D-CD_1 的余弦值。

（3）求点 P 到平面 BCD_1 的距离。

$$\cos \angle B_1CD_1 = \frac{\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10}} = \frac{BC}{CC_1D} = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{10} \quad \text{C}$$

由 $ABC \sim AB_1C_1$ 得 $AB \perp BC$ 由 $ACC_1A_1 \sim ABC \sim AB_1C_1$ 得

$$ACC_1A_1 \sim \sqrt{6} \sim ABC \sim AB_1C_1 \sim \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$ABC \sim AB_1C_1 \sim 4\pi \times \frac{6}{4} = 6\pi \quad \text{D}$$

BC.

36 2021 · 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中 a_4, a_6 满足 $x^2 - 4x + a = 0 (0 < a < 4)$ 则

A $\{a_n\}$ 中 $\{a_n\}$ 有 9 项 18

B $\{a_n\}$ 中 $\{a_n\}$ 有 $2\sqrt{4-a}$

C $\{a_n\}$ 中 $\{a_n\}$ 有 $q^4 - 14q^2 + 1 = 0$

D $\{a_n\}$ 中 a_3, a_7 有 $2\sqrt{a}$

AC

$$S_9 = 9a_5 = 18 \quad \text{A}$$

B $\{a_n\}$ 中 d 有 $|d| = \sqrt{4-a}$ B

$$q^4 - 14q^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{C}$$

$$a_3 + a_7 \geq 2\sqrt{a_3 a_7} = 2\sqrt{a_1 a_9} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad \text{D}$$

$$a_1 + a_6 = 4, a_1 a_6 = a, \{a_n\} \text{ 中 } 2a_5 = 4, a_5 = 2, \therefore S_9 = 9a_5 = 18 \quad \text{A}$$

$$|a_6 - a_1| = \sqrt{(a_6 + a_1)^2 - 4a} = 2\sqrt{4-a} \quad \{a_n\} \text{ 中 } d \text{ 有 } |d| = \sqrt{4-a} \quad \text{B}$$

$$\{a_n\} \text{ 是等差数列 } a_4 + a_6 = 4, a_4^2 + 2a_4a_6 + a_6^2 = 16 \therefore \frac{a_4^2 + 2a_4a_6 + a_6^2}{a_4a_6} = \frac{16}{a_4a_6} \therefore \frac{a_4}{a_6} + \frac{a_6}{a_4} = 14 \quad \frac{1}{q^2} + q^2 = 14 \therefore$$

$$q^4 - 14q^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \text{C}$$

$$a_3a_7 = a_4a_6 = a \quad a \neq 4 \quad a_4 \neq a_6 \quad \{a_n\} \text{ 不是等差数列 } 1 \therefore a_3 \neq a_7 \therefore a_3 + a_7 \geq 2\sqrt{a_3a_7}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{a_4a_6} = 2\sqrt{a} \quad \text{D}$$

AC

$$37 \times 2021 \cdot \sqrt{3} \text{ 是 } 2 \text{ 的倍数.}$$

A 是 6 的倍数

$$B \text{ 是 } \sqrt{2} \text{ 的倍数}$$

C 是 7 的倍数

D 是 7 的倍数

ACD

AC

6 的倍数 A

$$AC \text{ 是 } O \text{ 的 } PO = 1 \neq \sqrt{2} \therefore B$$

$$P-ABCD \text{ 是 } ABCD \text{ 的 } AB \text{ 和 } CD \text{ 的中点 } G \text{ 和 } H \text{ 是 } PG \text{ 和 } PH \text{ 的中点 } GH \text{ 是 } , \text{ 是 } 7 \text{ 的倍数}$$

C

$$ABCD \perp ABFE \therefore D$$

D

$$GH \therefore PA=PB \therefore AB \perp PG \therefore CD \perp PG \therefore AB=CD=GH=2 \therefore PA=PB=PC=PD=\sqrt{3} \therefore PG=PH=\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore PG^2 + PH^2 = GH^2 \therefore PG \perp PH \therefore PH \perp CD \therefore PCD \therefore PG \perp PCD \therefore PG \perp PEF \therefore$$

$$PCD \therefore PEF \therefore ABCD \therefore ABFE \therefore PAD \therefore PBC \therefore PAE \therefore PBF \therefore CDEF \therefore C \therefore$$

$$\therefore \angle PGH \therefore P-AB-D \therefore \angle PGH = \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore P-AB-D \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore P-AB-E \therefore \frac{\pi}{4} \therefore$$

$$D-AB-E \therefore ABCD \perp ABFE \therefore D \therefore$$

$$\therefore ACD$$

$$\therefore$$

$$38 \therefore 2021 \therefore a_n \therefore a_1 + 3a_2 + 5a_3 + \dots + (2n-1)a_n = 3^n - 1 \therefore a_2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{2n+1} \therefore S_n \therefore b_n \therefore n \therefore S_n < t \therefore n \in N \therefore t \therefore$$

$$\therefore [1, +\infty).$$

$$\therefore$$

$$\therefore n=1 \therefore a_1 = 2 \therefore n=2 \therefore a_1 + 3a_2 = 3^2 - 1 = 8 \therefore a_2 = 2 \therefore n \geq 2 \therefore$$

$$a_1 + 3a_2 + 5a_3 + \dots + (2n-3)a_{n-1} = 3^{n-1} - 1 \therefore a_n \therefore b_n = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \therefore$$

$$\therefore b_n \therefore n \therefore S_n \therefore t \therefore$$

$$\therefore$$

$$\therefore n=1 \therefore a_1 = 3^1 - 1 = 2 \therefore$$

$$\therefore n=2 \therefore a_1 + 3a_2 = 3^2 - 1 = 8 \therefore a_2 = 2 \therefore$$

$$\therefore a_1 + 3a_2 + 5a_3 + \dots + (2n-3)a_{n-1} + (2n-1)a_n = 3^n - 1 \therefore$$



$$n \geq 2 \quad a_1 + 3a_2 + 5a_3 + \cdots + (2n-3)a_{n-1} = 3^{n-1} - 1$$

$$(2n-1)a_n = (3^n - 1) - (3^{n-1} - 1) = 2 \times 3^{n-1}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2 \times 3^{n-1}}{2n-1} \quad a_n = 2 \quad a_n = \frac{2 \times 3^{n-1}}{2n-1} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*)$$

$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{2n+1 \cdot 3^{n-1}} = \frac{\frac{2 \times 3^{n-1}}{2n-1}}{2n+1 \cdot 3^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$S_n = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots - \frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n+1} = 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} < 1$$

$$S_n < t \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*$$

$$t \geq 1$$

$$2 \in [1, +\infty)$$

39. 2021. $f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^x, & x \leq a \\ x, & x > a \end{cases}$ $a=0$ $f(x)$ x_0

$$x \in \mathbb{R} \quad f(x) \geq f(x_0) \quad a$$

$$1 \in \left[-\frac{1}{e}, +\infty\right)$$

1

$$x \leq a \quad f(x) \quad f(x)$$

1

$$a=0 \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^x, & x \leq 0 \\ x, & x > 0 \end{cases} \quad x > 0 \quad f(x) = x \neq 0 \quad x \leq 0 \quad f(x) = xe^x = 0 \quad x=0 \quad 1$$



$$\left\{ \left[\frac{1}{2} \right]_{k=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \mid \frac{1}{2} < k < 1 \right\}$$

1111

$f(x) = -f(x+2)$ $y = f(x)$ 4 $f(2021)$ $y = f(x)$ $(-2, 2]$

11/11/2019

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$$f(x) = -f(x+2) \quad y = f(x) \quad 4$$

$$f(2021) = f(1) = f(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$y = f(x)$ $(-2020, 2020]$ 1010 $f(x) - k = 0$ $(-2020, 2020]$ 2020

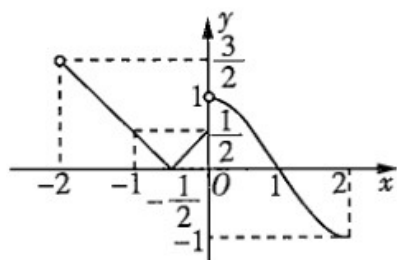
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$$(-2, 2]$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx$$

$$\{k \mid k=0, \frac{1}{2} < k < 1\}$$

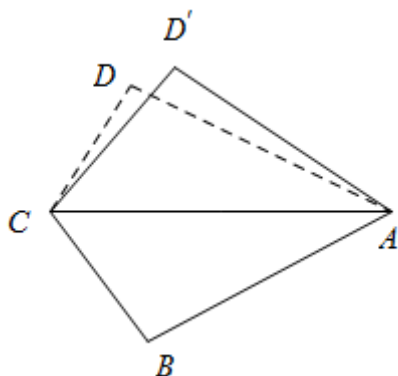
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, k | k=0, \frac{1}{2} < k < 1 \right\}$$



41 □□ 2021 · □□□□ · □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
 ABCD □ AB = BC = 3 □ CD = 1 □ AD = √5 □ ∠ADC = 90°. □□ AC

$$\triangle DAC \square\square\square \triangle DAC \square\square AC \cdot BD = \square\square\square DAC \perp \square\square ABC \square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square AC \square BD \square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$


—.



$$= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}$$

解：

以 AC 为 x 轴，以 OB 为 y 轴，以 OA 为 z 轴，建立空间直角坐标系。

由

得 $CD=1$ ， $AD=\sqrt{5}$ ， $\angle ADC=90^\circ$ ， $AC=\sqrt{6}$ ， $AB=BC=3$ ， $\triangle ABC$ 为等腰直角三角形。

以 AC 为 x 轴，以 OB 为 y 轴，以 OA 为 z 轴，建立空间直角坐标系。

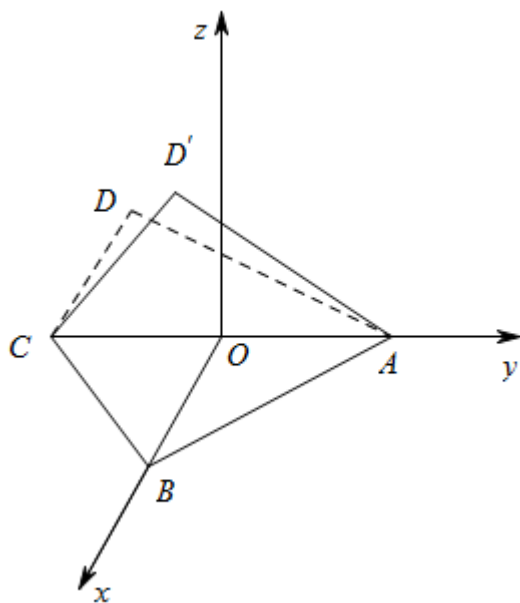
$$A\left(0, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0\right), B\left(\frac{\sqrt{30}}{2}, 0, 0\right), C\left(0, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 0\right), D\left(-\frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, 0\right)$$

$$\vec{BD} = \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{30}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, 0\right), \vec{AC} = (0, -\sqrt{6}, 0)$$

$$D\left(0, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}\right), \vec{BD} = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{30}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{30}}{6}\right)$$

$$\cos \theta = \left| \cos \langle \overrightarrow{BD}, \overrightarrow{AC} \rangle \right| = \frac{\left| -\frac{\sqrt{30}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{30}}{6} \right| \cdot (0, -\sqrt{6}, 0)}{3\sqrt{6}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}$$

42. (2021·) 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$, 求 a_n 的通项公式.

解: 由 $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$ 得 $a_{n+1} + 1 = 2(a_n + 1)$. 令 $b_n = a_n + 1$, 则 $b_{n+1} = 2b_n$. 又 $b_1 = a_1 + 1 = 2$, 所以 $b_n = 2^n$. 从而 $a_n = 2^n - 1$.

11. (2021·) 已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+1} = 2a_n + 1$, 求 a_n 的通项公式.

$$H_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}.$$

$$2^{16} - 2^{2^{16}-2}$$

11. (2021·)

$\triangle ABC$ $BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AC \cos \angle BAC$,

$27 = AB^2 + AC^2 - AB \cdot AC = (AB + AC)^2 - 3AB \cdot AC$, $(AB + AC)^2 = 3AB \cdot AC + 27$,

$(AB + AC)^2 = 3AB \cdot AC + 27 \geq 4AB \cdot AC$, $AB \cdot AC \leq 27$.

$V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot S_{\triangle ABC} \cdot PA = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} AB \cdot AC \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot 8 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} AB \cdot AC \leq \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \cdot 27 = 18\sqrt{3}$.

$18\sqrt{3}$

44 $y = f(x)$ $y = f(x)$

$y = f(x)$ $P(a, b)$ $y = f(x + a) - b$ $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$

$(1, -2)$

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$ $P(a, b)$ $y = f(x + a) - b$ $f(-x + a) - b = -f(x + a) + b$

$(-x + a)^3 - 3(-x + a)^2 + (x + a)^3 - 3(x + a)^2 = 2b$.

$f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2$ $P(a, b)$

$y = f(x + a) - b$ $f(-x + a) - b = -f(x + a) + b$

$f(-x + a) + f(x + a) - 2b = 0$



$$(-x+a)^3 - 3(-x+a)^2 + (x+a)^3 - 3(x+a)^2 = 2b$$

$$a=1, b=-2$$

$$(1, -2)$$

$$(1, -2)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x+a-4, & x \geq 1 \\ x+a+2, & x < 1 \end{cases}, g(x) = \left| \log_2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2 \right|$$

$$a$$

$$(-3, -2)$$

$$g(x) = \left| \log_2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2 \right|$$

$$g(x) = \left| \log_2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2 \right|$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-a > 1 \\ 0 < -a-2 < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y = \log_2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$y = \log_2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$g(x) = \left| \log_2 \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right) - 2 \right|$$

$$-3 < a \leq 3$$

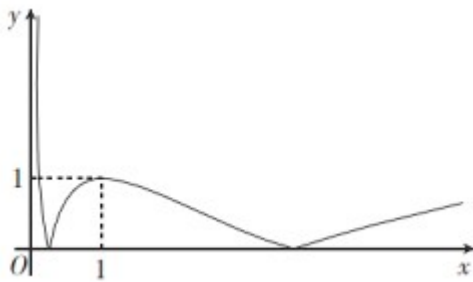
$$4-a$$

$$y = f(g(x))$$

$$\begin{cases} 4-a > 1 \\ 0 < -a-2 < 1 \end{cases}$$



已知点 $(-3, -2)$ 在函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象上，求 $f(-3)$ 的值。



解：

因为点 $(-3, -2)$ 在函数 $y = f(x)$ 的图象上，所以 $f(-3) = -2$ 。

46. 2021年，某市计划投资1000万元，用于建设一批基础设施项目。已知每个项目的投资额在50万元到220万元之间，且每个项目的投资额必须是15万元的整数倍。问：该市最多可以建设多少个项目？

解：设每个项目的投资额为 x 万元，则 $50 \leq x \leq 220$ ，且 x 必须是15的整数倍。设 $x = 15a$ ，则 $50 \leq 15a \leq 220$ ，即 $3\frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq 14\frac{2}{3}$ 。因为 a 是整数，所以 a 的取值范围是 $4 \leq a \leq 14$ 。因此，最多可以建设 $14 - 4 + 1 = 11$ 个项目。

答：最多可以建设11个项目。

解：

设每个项目的投资额为 x 万元，则 $50 \leq x \leq 220$ ，且 x 必须是15的整数倍。设 $x = 15a$ ，则 $50 \leq 15a \leq 220$ ，即 $3\frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq 14\frac{2}{3}$ 。因为 a 是整数，所以 a 的取值范围是 $4 \leq a \leq 14$ 。因此，最多可以建设 $14 - 4 + 1 = 11$ 个项目。

答：最多可以建设11个项目。

解：

设每个项目的投资额为 x 万元，则 $50 \leq x \leq 220$ ，且 x 必须是15的整数倍。设 $x = 15a$ ，则 $50 \leq 15a \leq 220$ ，即 $3\frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq 14\frac{2}{3}$ 。因为 a 是整数，所以 a 的取值范围是 $4 \leq a \leq 14$ 。因此，最多可以建设 $14 - 4 + 1 = 11$ 个项目。

答：最多可以建设11个项目。

解：设每个项目的投资额为 x 万元，则 $50 \leq x \leq 220$ ，且 x 必须是15的整数倍。设 $x = 15a$ ，则 $50 \leq 15a \leq 220$ ，即 $3\frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq 14\frac{2}{3}$ 。因为 a 是整数，所以 a 的取值范围是 $4 \leq a \leq 14$ 。因此，最多可以建设 $14 - 4 + 1 = 11$ 个项目。

答：最多可以建设11个项目。

解：设每个项目的投资额为 x 万元，则 $50 \leq x \leq 220$ ，且 x 必须是15的整数倍。设 $x = 15a$ ，则 $50 \leq 15a \leq 220$ ，即 $3\frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq 14\frac{2}{3}$ 。因为 a 是整数，所以 a 的取值范围是 $4 \leq a \leq 14$ 。因此，最多可以建设 $14 - 4 + 1 = 11$ 个项目。

答：最多可以建设11个项目。

解：设每个项目的投资额为 x 万元，则 $50 \leq x \leq 220$ ，且 x 必须是15的整数倍。设 $x = 15a$ ，则 $50 \leq 15a \leq 220$ ，即 $3\frac{1}{3} \leq a \leq 14\frac{2}{3}$ 。因为 a 是整数，所以 a 的取值范围是 $4 \leq a \leq 14$ 。因此，最多可以建设 $14 - 4 + 1 = 11$ 个项目。

答：最多可以建设11个项目。



47. 2021·· $x \in D$ $f(x)$ $f_1(x) \leq f(x) \leq f_2(x)$ $f(x)$ $f_1(x)$

$f_2(x)$ D “”. $f(x) = x^2 \ln x$, $g(x) = kx - 1$, $h(x) = x^2 + x + 3$ $g(x)$ $f(x)$ $h(x)$

$\left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ “” k _____.

$\left[e + \frac{1}{e}, 5\right]$

$x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $x^2 \ln x \leq kx - 1 \leq x^2 + x + 3$ $x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $k \leq x + \frac{4}{x} + 1$ $x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$

$x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \leq k$ _____.

$g(x)$ $f(x)$ $h(x)$ $\left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ “”

$x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $f(x) \leq g(x) \leq h(x)$

$x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $x^2 \ln x \leq kx - 1 \leq x^2 + x + 3$

$x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $kx - 1 \leq x^2 + x + 3$ $x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $k \leq x + \frac{4}{x} + 1$

$x + \frac{4}{x} + 1 \geq 2\sqrt{x \cdot \frac{4}{x}} + 1 = 5$ $x = \frac{4}{x} = 2 \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$

$k \leq 5$

$x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ $x^2 \ln x \leq kx - 1$ $x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \leq k$

$m(x) = x \ln x + \frac{1}{x}$



$$m'(x) = \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$m'(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{x^2} > 0 \quad x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e \right]$$

$$m'(x) = \ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} \quad x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, e \right]$$

$$m(1) = 0$$

$$x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, 1 \right] \quad m'(x) < 0 \quad x \in [1, e] \quad m'(x) > 0$$

$$m(x) = x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in \left[\frac{1}{e}, 1 \right] \quad x \in [1, e]$$

$$m\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \frac{1}{e} \ln \frac{1}{e} + e = e - \frac{1}{e} \quad m(e) = e \ln e + \frac{1}{e} = e + \frac{1}{e}$$

$$m(x)_{\max} = m(e) = e + \frac{1}{e}$$

$$e + \frac{1}{e} \leq k$$

$$e + \frac{1}{e} \leq k \leq 5$$

$$k \in \left[e + \frac{1}{e}, 5 \right]$$

$$\left[e + \frac{1}{e}, 5 \right]$$

48. 2021. 已知函数 $f(x) = \frac{\ln(-x)}{x}$, $g(x) = \frac{x-m}{2x^2}$, 若 $h(x) = g(f(x)) + \frac{1}{m}$ 有 3 个零点, 求 x 的取值范围.

已知 $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$, $f(x_1) + f(x_2) + 2f(x_3)$ 的取值范围是 _____.

$$\left(-\frac{1}{e}, 0\right) \cup \left(0, \frac{2}{e}\right)$$

答案



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11/11

□□□□

由 $f\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 与 $f(x)$ 的图象关于 $g(x)$ 的图象对称.

从而

由 $f\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 的图象

$\therefore f\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)$ 的图象关于 $(0,0)$ 对称

$\therefore f(x)$ 的图象关于 $\left(\frac{1}{2},0\right)$ 对称

由 $g(x) = f(x) + 2$

$\therefore g(x)$ 的图象关于 $\left(\frac{1}{2},2\right)$ 对称

$\therefore g\left(\frac{1}{2022}\right) + g\left(\frac{2021}{2022}\right) = g\left(\frac{2}{2022}\right) + g\left(\frac{2020}{2022}\right) = \cdots = g\left(\frac{1011}{2022}\right) + g\left(\frac{1011}{2022}\right) = 4$

$\therefore g\left(\frac{1}{2022}\right) + g\left(\frac{2}{2022}\right) + \cdots + g\left(\frac{2021}{2022}\right) = 4 \times 1011 = 4042$

从而 4042 .

50. 2021. 已知 $\triangle ABC$ 中 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c 且 $A, C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 a, b, c 成等差数列 $\cos B =$ _____

_____.

从而 $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

从而

由 $A + B + C = \pi$ 且 $A, C = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 且 $A = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{B}{2}$ 从而 $2\sin B = \sin A + \sin C$ 从而

$\sin \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$ 从而

从而

由 $\triangle ABC$ 中 A, B, C 的对边分别为 a, b, c 且 $A, C = \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$A = \pi - B - C = \pi - B - \left(A - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \implies A = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{B}{2}$$

$$a \sin B = c \sin A \implies 2b = a + c$$

$$2 \sin B = \sin A + \sin C = \sin A + \sin \left(A - \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$= \sin A - \cos A = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(A - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{B}{2} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}$$

$$4 \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{B}{2} = \sqrt{2} \cos \frac{B}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{B}{2} \neq 0 \implies \sin \frac{B}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$\cos B = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{B}{2} = 1 - 2 \times \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right)^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\implies \frac{3}{4}$$

51. 2021年，某地计划建设一条长度为 $AB = (x, y)$ 公里的公路，其中 AB 与 AC 的夹角为 θ 。

$$AP = (x \cos \theta - y \sin \theta, x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta) \implies B \text{ 在 } A \text{ 的正北方向 } \theta \text{ 处 } P \text{ 在 } A \left(-\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, 2\sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$B \left(4 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, 3 + 2\sqrt{3} \right) \implies B \text{ 在 } A \text{ 的正北方向 } \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 处 } P \text{ 在 } P \text{ 处}$$

$$\implies \left(2, \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

答案

$$AB = (4, 3) \implies B \text{ 在 } A \text{ 的正北方向 } \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ 处 } P \text{ 在 } P \text{ 处 } AP \text{ 在 } P \text{ 处}$$

答案



已知 $AB = (4, 3)$ ，求 B 点 A 点逆时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 后的点 P

$$\vec{AP} = \left(4\cos\frac{5\pi}{3} - 3\sin\frac{5\pi}{3}, 4\sin\frac{5\pi}{3} + 3\cos\frac{5\pi}{3} \right) = \left(2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - 2\sqrt{3} \right) \quad A \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, 2\sqrt{3} \right) \quad P(x, y)$$

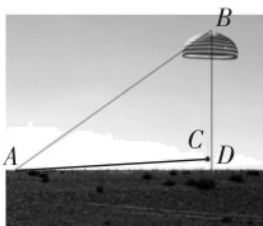
$$\begin{cases} x - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2 + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y - 2\sqrt{3} = \frac{3}{2} - 2\sqrt{3} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} x=2 \\ y=\frac{3}{2} \end{matrix} \quad P \left(2, \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$\left(2, \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

52. 2021·... 2021 年 9 月 17 日 13 时 34 分... (点 C)... 1200m²... (点 B)... C ... 5... BC ... D ... D ... A ... A ... B ... \angle

$$(DAB = 30^\circ, BC \parallel \angle BAC, \sin \angle BAC = \frac{7\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{247}}) \quad CD = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}. (\pi \approx$$

$$3.14, \sin \angle ACB = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{247}}) \quad \text{... (m)}.$$



... 20m

...

$$\triangle ABC \quad AB = \frac{BC \sin \angle ACB}{\sin \angle BAC}$$

...

$$r \quad 2\pi r^2 = 1200 \quad \therefore r = 14m \quad \therefore BC = 5r = 70m$$



$$\triangle ABC \text{ 中 } AB = \frac{BC \sin \angle ACB}{\sin \angle BAC} = 70 \times \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{247}} \times \frac{2\sqrt{247}}{7\sqrt{3}} = 180 \text{m}$$

$$\therefore BD = 90 \text{m}, CD = 20 \text{m}$$

$$20 \text{m}$$

